

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

ITALY.

The following is the text of the entire speech delivered by the Pope to the deputies of 100 Italian cities:—

"There upon that pile stands the angel who subdued the demons. He holds a sword returned to its scabbard, and in his right hand he holds the keys of St. Peter. I announce this day the termination of the pestilence. (The allusion is to a tradition that on the cessation of the plague, in the time of Gregory the Great, the angel sheathed his sword.) No pestilence, no plague, no sword, no sword to its scabbard, as if in the act of obeying the Divine decrees, for to-day commences an era of mercy. At the beginning of this century, on this very day, one of my predecessors was dejected and compelled to fly into exile, pursued by those same enemies who now, under the pretense of aggrandizing their country, would root out of our hearts our holy faith. On this same day (for it began with their earliest breath) liberating forces enter this city to disperse the enemies of God and His Church, who in this city, the centre of the Catholic Faith, wished to destroy the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Of ill-omen to Rome has this day been called. I say that the hour of triumph has begun. Men have said that I hate Italy. No, I do not hate her. I have loved her always, and have blessed her; I have longed for her prosperity, and God knows how I pray for her. Let us pray for this. I must at present call it, unhappy Italy. That is not my wish, but it is the fact. May that unity is not blessed which destroys charity and justice, which tramples under foot the rights of all—the ministers of God, and of good Christians. They have all for their enemies; all stand in array to the strain of glory, and their enemy God Himself. The ministers of our triumph cannot fail, and if it is delayed, let us suffer to peace the indignities of Divine justice. I am moved by this demonstration of affection; by the sentiments which you have expressed in your own names, and in the names of the hundred cities of Italy, and I declare to you all my gratitude, my tenderness. I bless those who have presented me this offering, and their families. I bless the mother of the special benediction, and if any one of them has wandered—if a father, a son, or a brother, deceived by fallacious ideas, has wandered into the path of error, let this benediction cause to return to the straight path. May my benediction accompany you everywhere; may it follow you on your return to your homes; may it accompany you even to your last day. If during your lives you find yourselves abandoned by all, this benediction will never forsake you. I bless this city, I bless its mother, and I bless many saints, which has given to the Church and to heaven so many heroes of sanctity and justice. I pray to God to preserve her in her ancient faith, which forms her greatest glory. As for the benediction which I give to you, I impart it to you in the name of God, that we may reach that blessed eternity in which we shall praise and thank God. Farewell for ever and ever. Pax et Benedictio." etc.

THE AUSTRIAN BEICHERATH.

At the commencement of the sitting of the Austrian Reichsrath, on the 5th inst., the President, Dr. Glucka, rose and said:—

The news of yesterday has destroyed our last hope that the previous apprehensions we have labored under for some time past, might not be turned into a deplorable certainty. By an act of barbarity and cruelty, the life of a noble Prince of our reigning House has been taken, as if by accident, surrounded by a small band of faithful followers, he upheld the idea by which he was animated, and for which he fought with antique heroism, until an act of odious treachery delivered him unarmingly into the hands of bloodthirsty enemies. While the Emperor, in his noble abhorrence from that act of barbarity, a still deeper pain must pierce the breast of us Austrians at the result of that deed of violence. We share with our imperial master, with his illustrious sons, and with the other members of the imperial house, the sorrow that fills them at this fresh blow of fate after death has so recently removed another noble being from among them. You, too, gentlemen, will, I am certain, desire to express your sympathy to your Emperor, and propose that a eulogium on this House should, with the permission of His Majesty the Emperor, wait upon and convey to him as the head of our illustrious reigning family; the expression of our most profound and respectful admiration for his person and his reign.

Imperial Decree to the Austrian Navy.

From the Gazette de Vienna, July 21. We have received for publication the following decree:—

As a mark of gratitude and respect for the eminent services rendered by my august brother, his late Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, in aiding the development of the Austrian navy, whose superiority has been established by the achievement of many brilliant results, I hereby decree that the Austrian navy celebrate aboard its vessels a solemn mass for the dead, accompanied by the usual mourning salutes, and that for several weeks the flag at the topmast be shrouded in crape.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's Body to be Delivered up to the Austrian Legation—It is Expected at New Orleans about August 1—Foreign Consuls not Molested in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Late advices from Vera Cruz state that the body of Maximilian is expected to be delivered up to the Austrian Legation at New Orleans about August 1. The remains of the ex-Emperor are now on their way to Vera Cruz, and will be put on board the Austrian steam frigate Elizabeth, which is due here about the 1st of August.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

No European Intervention.

From the London Owl. No European intervention will take place in consequence of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian. In the first moment of horror and anger it was proposed, both at Paris and Vienna, that the Emperor Maximilian should be executed; but reflection has shown that such a course would be politically unadvisable, as practically it would be useless.

M. Thiers' Speech in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 19.—In today's sitting of the Legislative body, the Mexican question was discussed by M. Thiers, and he said:—

"The Mexican expedition has ended without any good results to France. Our compatriots remain exposed to greater losses than ever, our commerce with Mexico is ruined, and the prestige of our greatness is compromised in America. Even in Europe the Mexican imbroglio has hampered our attitude towards the great revolution accomplished in Germany. The lesson of this unhappy expedition is that control and opposition are necessary. The Mexican expedition was approved by no one in France, but was, nevertheless, undertaken and continued for several years. There are two ways of understanding monarchical government. The first is the rule of a prince, who is responsible to his subjects, who merely execute the orders they receive. The second is a prince governing with responsible ministers, who have to submit their views to him as the head of the state, and can, if necessary, leave upon a representative assembly, which is able to oppose the orders they receive. Perfect liberty prevailed in the Chamber during this speech.

M. Granier de Cassagnac defended the Mexican expedition.

M. Jules Favre stated that the real idea of the expedition was the substitution of a republic for the establishment of a throne in Mexico, but this intention had been concealed by the Government. The French troops ought to have brought back Maximilian, and thus have saved France from the only interruption which will result from this expedition.

M. Rouher protested strongly against the words of M. Favre.

The British Premier on Maximilian's Execution.

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 9th inst., Viscount Stafford de Redcliffe said, that as a member of that House, he begged to state that he would bring forward some resolution on the subject in case her Majesty's Government did not think that sufficient reasons existed for inviting an expression of opinion from the House with regard to the matter.

Conclusion of a Council with the Crow Indians—The Sioux and Cheyennes at War with the Crows.

Fort Philip Kearney, D. T. July 7, via Fort Laramie, July 20.—The Crow Indians, of the Special Indian Commission, has just concluded a highly satisfactory council with eighteen hundred Crow Indians, who visited him at this place. They are anxious to join in an expedition against the Sioux. While in council the Cheyennes ran off their horses. The Crows secured them, killing three Indians.

UNION REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

All the States in the Field—The Battle of Ideas Resolves the Union Republican Campaign.

The Union Republican Congressional Committee, composed of one member appointed from each State having a Union representation in either House of Congress, met at New York, on Monday, July 22, 1867.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Robert C. Schenck, Representative, Ohio, Chairman. John C. Schenck, Representative, Ohio. Zachariah Chandler, Senator, Michigan. William F. Perry, Senator, Rhode Island. George A. Halsey, Representative, Maryland. James W. Nye, Senator, Nevada. Joseph S. Fowler, Senator, Tennessee. John C. Schenck, Representative, Ohio. Zachariah Chandler, Senator, Michigan. William F. Perry, Senator, Rhode Island. George A. Halsey, Representative, Maryland. James W. Nye, Senator, Nevada. Joseph S. Fowler, Senator, Tennessee.

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THE PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 46 B. Third Street.

Table with columns for various stock and bond transactions, including prices and quantities.

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